

Current Trends in the Threat to Computers: From Simple Hacking to Cyber Terrorism

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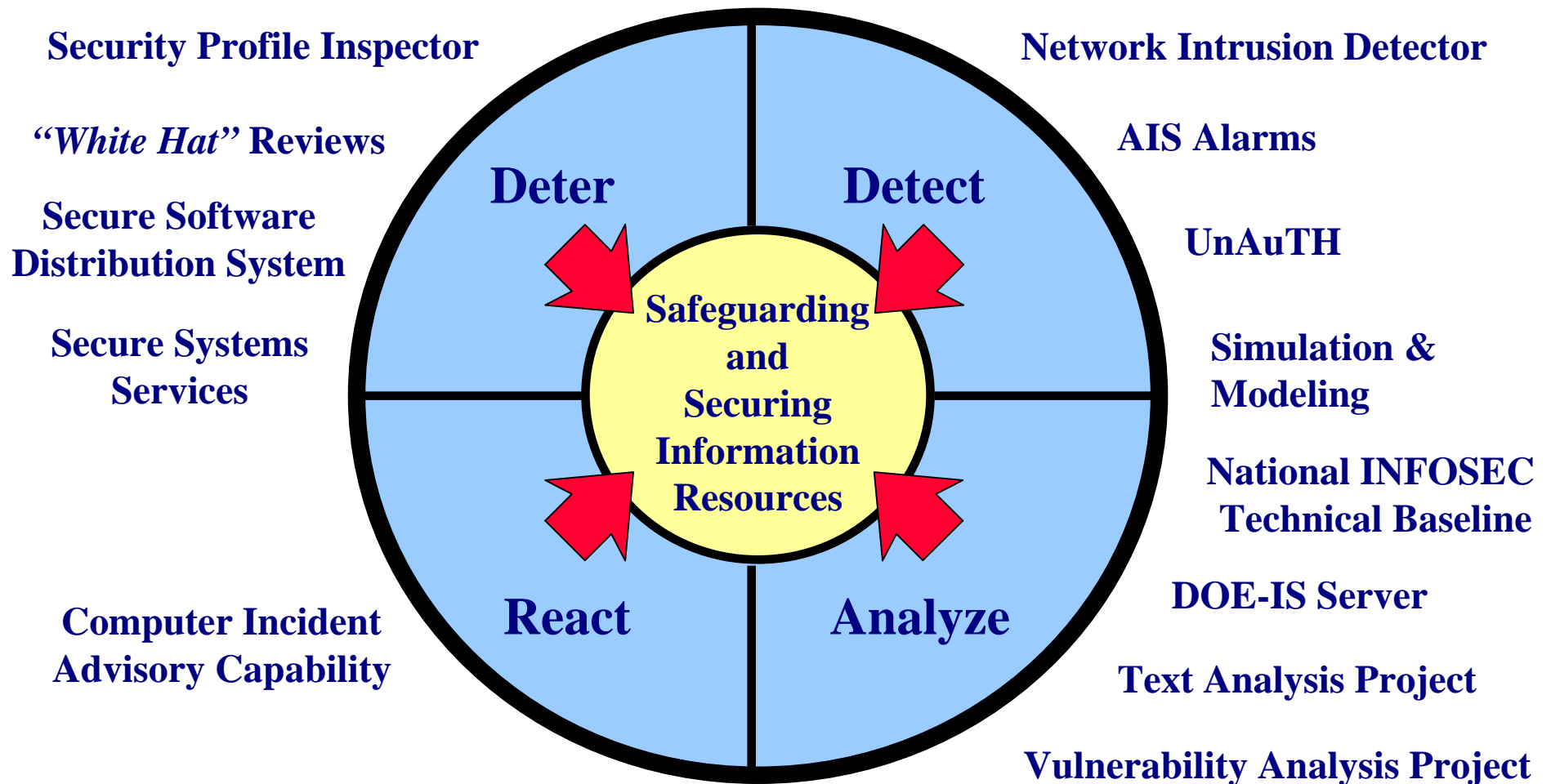
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Today's Presentation

- ❖ Highlights of reports from US computer incident response teams
- ❖ Changing trends in computer and network attacks
- ❖ Emerging new types of attackers
- ❖ Attacks: How hard is it?
- ❖ Proactive defenses
- ❖ Resources available to help



Information Assurance Portfolio



Rate of Incidents: DOE/CIAC

	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>
❖ Number of intrusions	42	123
❖ Number of attempted intrusions	27	355
❖ Number of scans/probes	*	796
❖ Number involving multiple DOE sites	8	40
❖ Number of virus incidents	43	21
❖ Total number of incidents	<u>169</u>	<u>1335</u>

* not tracked



Rate of Incidents: CERT/CC

◆ CERT®/CC Statistics 1988-1998 Incidents Reported

1988	6
1989	132
1990	252
1991	406
1992	773
1993	1,334
1994	2,340 (more incident response teams)
1995	2,412 •
1996	2,573 •
1997	2,134 •
1st/2ndQ 1998	<u>1,290</u>
Total	13,652

Revised July 1998

◆ *CERT is registered U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
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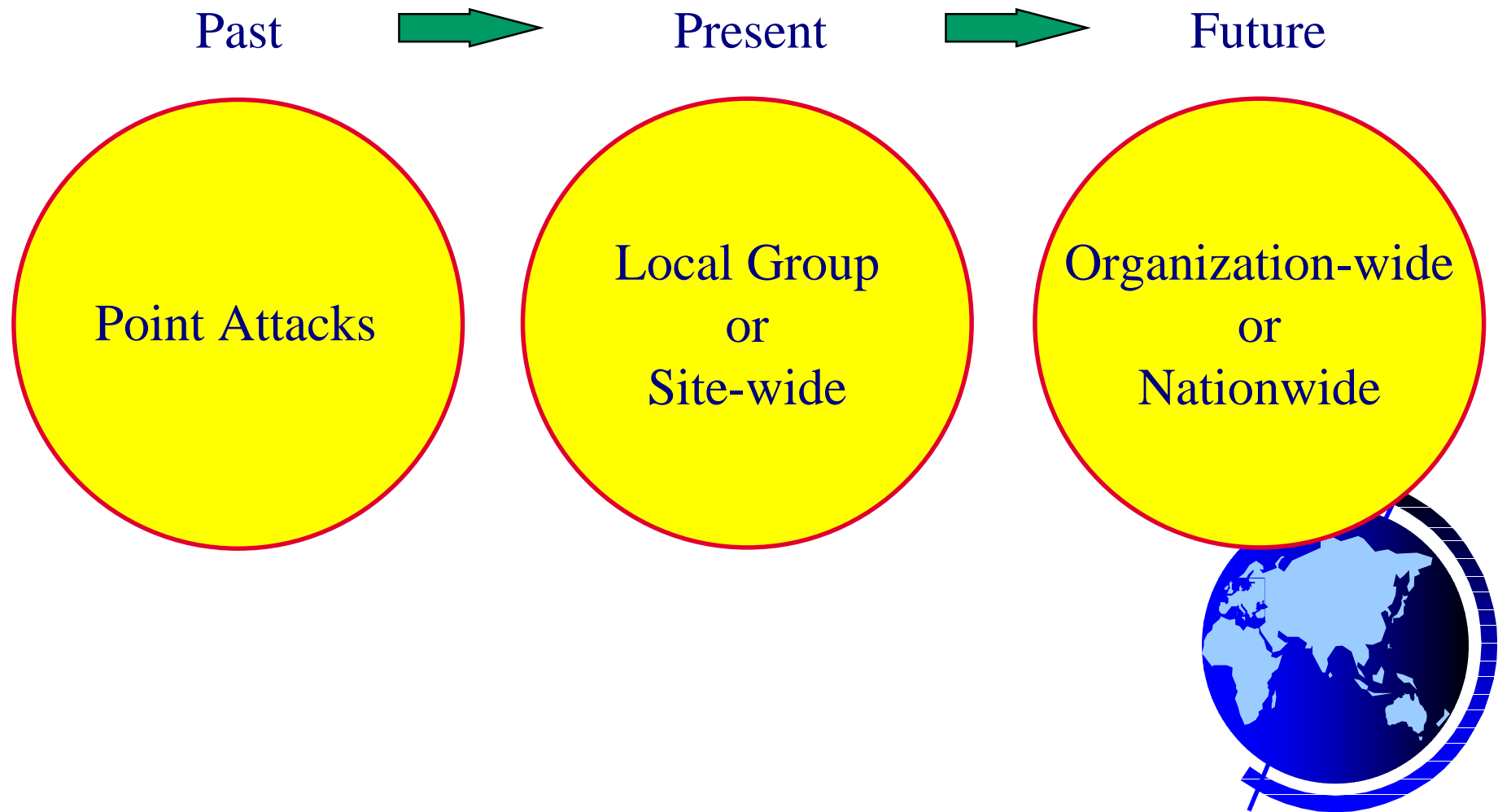


FBI Computer Crime Squad

- ❖ FBI computer crime investigations up 133% over last year
- ❖ Other sources say:
 - Extortion cases seen over last 2 decades
 - High rates of fraud in telecommunications (over 20% of all calls)
- ❖ Important note: little reporting of cyber crimes to law enforcement



Changing Trends



Changing Trends

- ❖ NT “Bonk” attack hit nine DOE sites
- ❖ “CERT announces widespread reports of MSCAN scans”
 - <http://www.cert.org/summaries/CS-98.07.html> (8/98)
- ❖ Coordinated attacks from several locations
 - Attacks distributed for stealth
 - Several individuals involved
 - SANS Digest Vol 2 Num 8 (9/98)



Emerging New Types of Attackers

- ❖ Military adversaries around the world developing information warfare capabilities
 - May be responding to highly-visible US actions (AFIWC, FIWC, LIWA, etc.)
 - Considered an “asymmetrical” threat
- ❖ First known case of cyber terrorism (5/98)
 - Attack on embassies’ networks by Tamil guerrillas



Attacks--How hard is it?

- ❖ Organized crime learning high-tech methods
 - Theft of funds, money laundering, “fixing” tickets, get-out-of-jail free
- ❖ Against LLNL the major attack methods:
 - Simply “sniffing” a password off the Internet
 - Using Rootkit
 - Scanning
 - Viruses

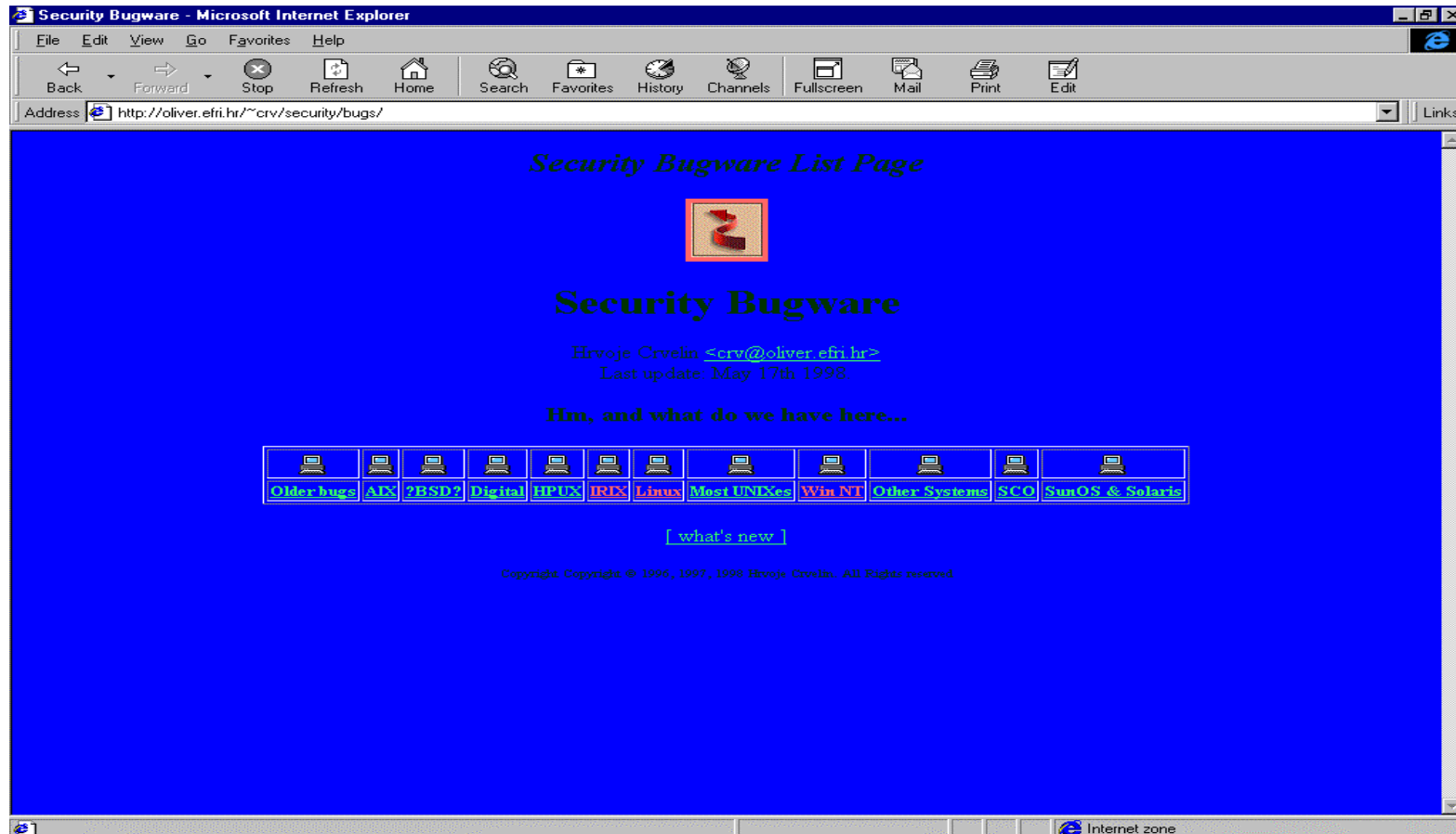


How hard is it?

- ❖ Hacking 101A: Altavista: 629 sites
 - <http://www.thecodex.com/hacking.html>
 - <http://www.phrack.com/>
- ❖ *The Happy Hacker* by Carolyn P. Meinel
- ❖ Scientific American (10/98)



Cracker sites

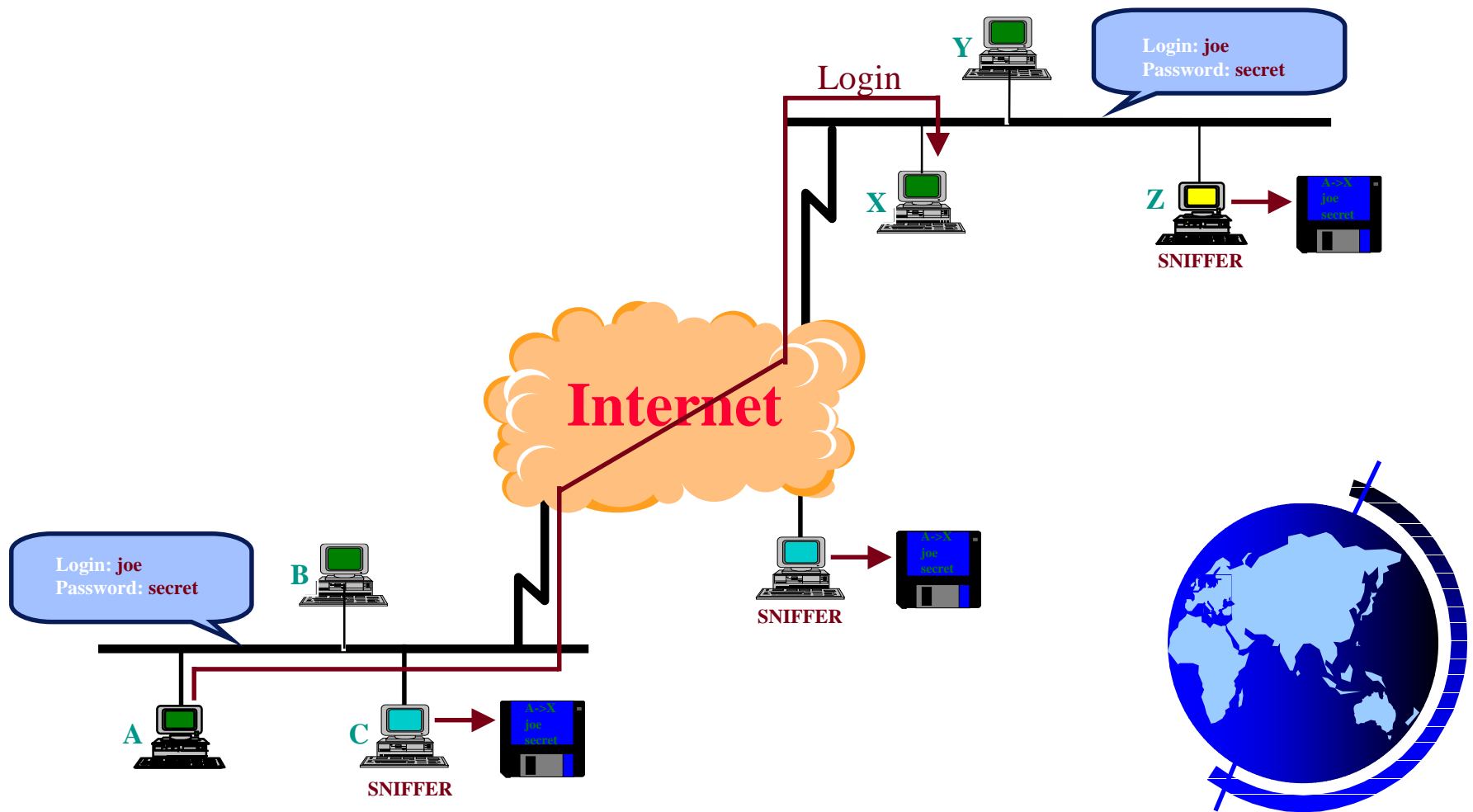


Attacks--How hard is it?

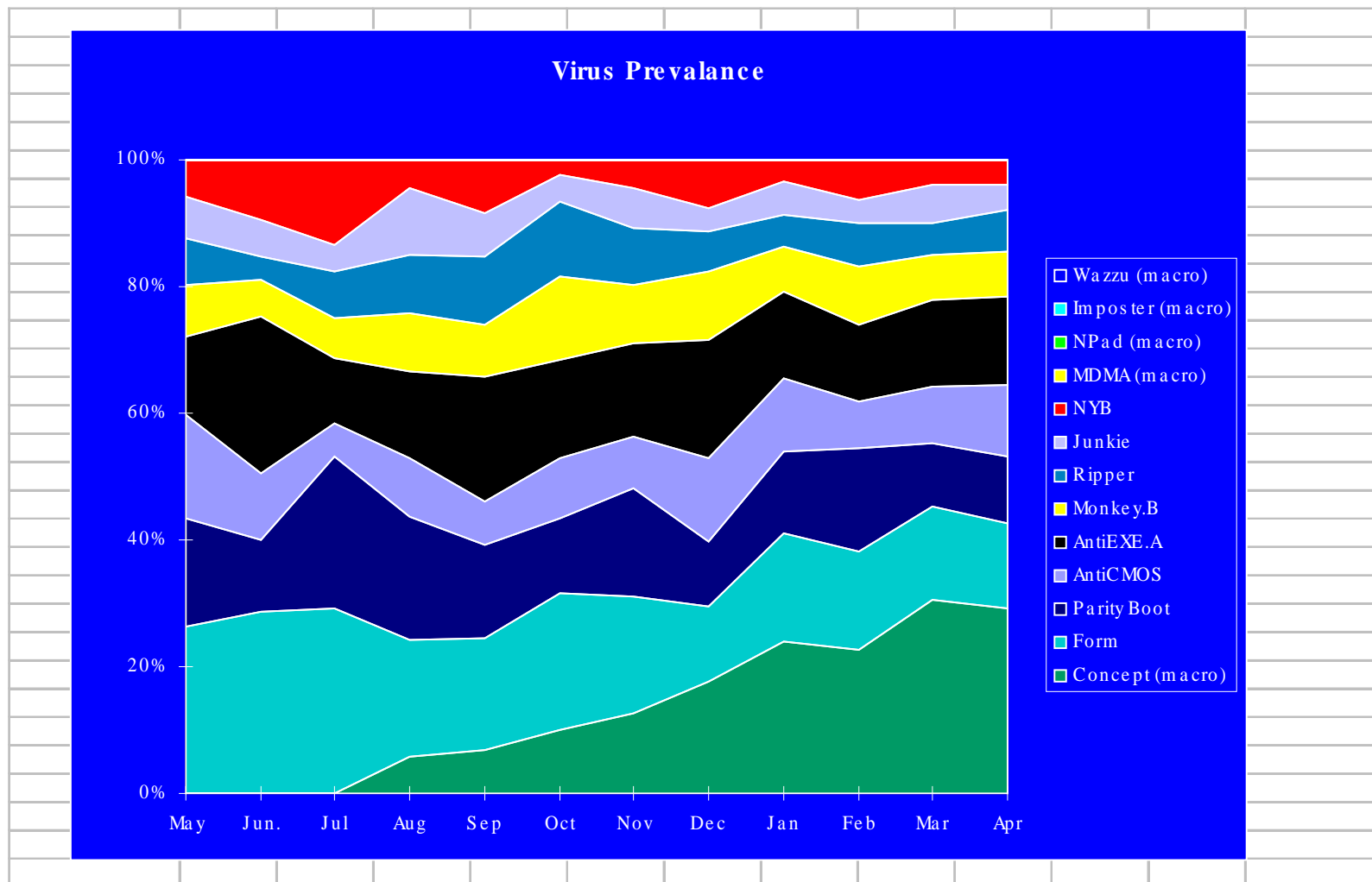
- ❖ Expert hackers create sophisticated tools for everyone
 - Stealth capabilities
 - Spoofing/masquerading very easy
 - Many unpatched systems
 - Sniffers
 - Flooding (denial) attacks [hard problem]
Ping 'o Death, SYN flood



“Sniffers” can lurk anywhere



Virus Prevalence

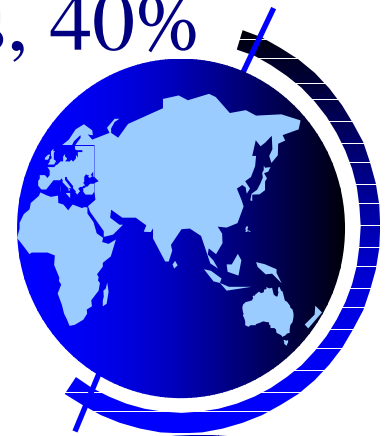


Rate of Computer Viruses

- ❖ Computer virus infection rate triples in one year
- ❖ “Macro” viruses increase 5-fold
- ❖ All this, even with \$640M in anti-virus software sold
- ❖ Nearly all respondents had problems, 40% of machines infected per year

-National Computer Security Assoc. Study

<http://www.relaypoint.net/~patriot/news/virus0.htm>



Attacks, cont'd

- ❖ Web home pages have been attacked
 - US Department of Agriculture
 - Department of Justice
 - NASA (again)
 - US Department of Commerce
 - CIA
 - USAF
- ❖ 64% of companies polled had their systems attacked last year

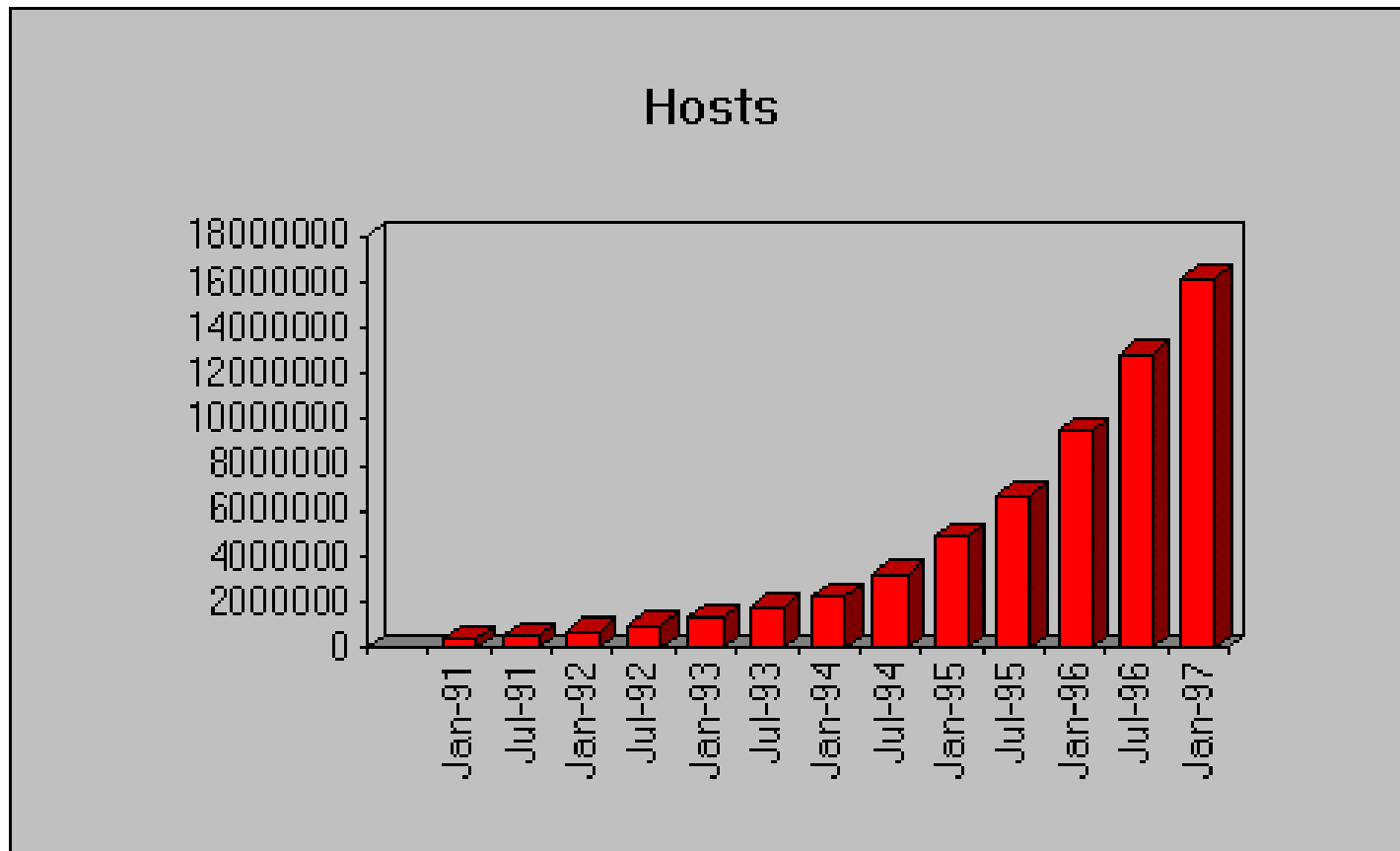


Attacks, cont'd

- ❖ From Jim Ellis, CERT/CC
 - More use of encryption by intruders (to hide their activities better)
 - Also, some tools “erase the footprints”
 - Lack of source code no longer a problem to the attackers
 - More attacks on the network infrastructure itself
- ❖ Importance of networks growing exponentially



*Internet computer use has roughly doubled
each year*



Lexicon of hacking:

❖ warez	stolen software
phreaking	phone system attacks
cracking	computer/network attacks
newbies	new (ignorant) wannabies
social engin.	manipulating someone's thinking
anklebiters	just use tools
cruft	result of shoddy work
...	
see: <i>Hackers' Handbook</i>	



Getting the big picture

- ❖ Work with CIAC so we can look for organized and/or widespread attacks
 - It is especially important to consider the purpose of the systems compromised
- ❖ In turn we can warn others, DOE HQ, and the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC)

U.S. Department of Energy
CIAC
Computer Incident Advisory Capability
925-422-8193
ciac@llnl.gov



DOE sites
DOE sites



How to get help

- ❖ National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC)
 - Chartered to help defend all of the Nation's critical infrastructures
 - Multi-agency and private sector effort
 - "...our role is to serve as the federal government's focal point for crisis response and investigation." --Mike Vatis, Director
- ❖ Forum for Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST)
- ❖ cstc@llnl.gov
- ❖ Private firms (e.g., IBM, SAIC, Booz-Allen, etc.)
- ❖ cert@cert.org



How to help IH folks:

- ◆ Collect as much as is tolerable
 - Firewall and router accept/deny logs: *a single choke point*
 - Operating system audit logs
 - Network packet logs: *turn packet sniffers on the hackers*
 - ◆ Capture connection records and packet data records
 - Application audit
 - ◆ Example: UNIX TCP Wrapper controls, monitors, and reacts to network connections
 - ◆ Example: Oracle database authentication failures
 - Defense-in-depth: *monitor intruders at multiple levels/locations*
- ◆ Automate reduction
 - Real-time is preferred over batch or random checks
 - Example: UNIX Watcher, TkLogger, Logcheck



Prevention Techniques

- ❖ Firewalls-almost universal in top companies
- ❖ Monitoring tools (some can react also)
- ❖ Strong authentication (one-time passwords)
[s/key, smartcards, DCE]
- ❖ Scanners (e.g., ISS, SATAN, etc.)
- ❖ Other electronic assessments
(e.g., SPI, COPS, Tiger)
- ❖ Anti-virus tools



Vendors

- ❖ Some vendors now very responsive to problems with their systems
- ❖ Many still shipping systems wide open (e.g., no passwords, well-known defaults)
- ❖ Systems not checked--old errors
- ❖ Growing commercial activity--consolidation of the field



Good security sites

- <http://www.cs.purdue.edu/coast/coast.html>
- <http://niim.bus.utexas.edu/index.htm>
- Bottom line: Partial solutions are available today!



Questions?

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<http://doe-is.llnl.gov>

